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"Belle of Minnesota"—the best flour on earth—not "as good as," but better than Pillsbury's or Washburn's flour—warranted the best flour made, per bushel, \$4.50
"Royal" Flour—roller process, winter wheat flour, splendid quality, per bushel, \$3.75

Breakfast Food (wheat flakes), fresh from the mill, sale limited, two packages, 5c
Aunt Sally Pancake Flour, per package, 5c
Fresh Oat Flakes, 15 pounds for, 25c
Old Potatoes, solid and good as ever, per bushel, 35c
Apples, in gallon cans, 15c
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Deviled Ham, per can, 8c
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We save you money on Coffee and Tea, and gave you what you want. An abundance of fresh Strawberries and Vegetables received every morning, and sold at low prices.
Fancy Messina Lemons, per dozen, 15c

MEATS
We sell only government-inspected Meats. Our porterhouse steaks are well known to be the best in the city.
Armour's Star Hams, cooked, per pound, 25c
Armour's Star Hams, 7 1/2 lb. 10c
Armour's California Hams, 7 1/2 lb. 10c
Veal for stew, 4c
Boiling Beef, 5c
Beefsteaks, 7 1/2 lb. 10c
Pork Chops, 9c
Armour's Simon-pure Lard, 8 1/2c
Dressed Chickens, per pound, 11c

BIG 4 ROUTE EXCURSION
TO
CINCINNATI
Sunday
June 7

\$1.50 ONLY FOR THE ROUND TRIP \$1.50
Tickets good only on Special Train leaving Indianapolis Union Station 7:30 a. m., returning 7:30 p. m.
Call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place and Union Station.
H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

CINCINNATI
Via C., H. & D.,
Sunday, May 31
\$1.50 ROUND TRIP
SPECIAL TRAIN, 7:15 A. M.

MONON ROUTE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

CHICAGO
AND NORTHWEST

Fullman Vestibule Train Service.
Trains daily at 1:00 a. m., 2:45 p. m. and 12:15 night.
Arrive Chicago 12:30 p. m., 2:30 p. m. and 1:30 a. m.
Leave Chicago, daily 2:45 a. m., 10:45 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Arrive Indianapolis 6:00 a. m., 8:30 p. m. and 12:15 a. m.
Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready 8:15 p. m.
Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West Washington street. GEO. W. HATLER, D. V. A.

Always on Hand GERMAN CANARIES
Fine Singers, Parrots, Mocking, and all other birds. Agouti, Goldfish, Goldfish, Cages, Seeds and Food—the best and cheapest.
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Brass, Bronze and Aluminum Castings
A SPECIALTY.
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OCEAN STEAMERS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris and Hamburg.
Columbia, June 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
Nassau, June 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
Plymouth-LONDON, 4 1/2 days, and up to 4 1/2 days.
Special train, CHEMUNO-PARIS, 4 1/2 days.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 4 1/2 days.
Frederick Bros., A. Metzger, Agents, Indianapolis.

SAFE DEPOSITS.
S. A. FLETCHER & CO.'S
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
30 East Washington Street.

Absolute safety against fire and burglar. Police-guarded day and night on guard. Designed for safety and security. Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, Silver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 210 boxes. Rent \$1 to \$5 per year.

John S. Tarkington, Manager.

A. E. BUCHANAN, DENTIST,
42 and 22 West Block. Opp. Postoffice

Probably rain.

\$9.75 For Men's Suits.
\$6.50 For Men's Suits.
\$3.00 For Men's Suits.

Great bargains in greater Suits, because they are new. They are models from the fashion-plates of 1896. Everybody seems to appreciate the money-saving feature. Black and blue Clay Worsteds are in the sale. So are the clever patterns of Cheviot, Cassimere, etc. The Suits are getting away from us. Will you let them get away from you?

The Men
Premium Tafe Beer!
PINTS, per dozen . . . 45 cents
QUARTS, per dozen . . . 90 cents

Power & Drake, Distributors of Fine Imported and Domestic Groceries, 16 N. Meridian St.

MAROTT'S
Solid Comfort
SHOES

Ladies' Shoes
in varieties; very popular at
\$1.48, \$1.98,
\$2.48 and \$2.98
Children's Slippers,
in several styles for summer wear.

Bicycle Shoes
with Leggings attached; the very latest thing for the ladies.
BIG LINE OF MEN'S Tan Shoes
worth \$5.00.
\$2.98 and \$3.48

Geo. J. Marott
26-28 E. Washington St.

RELEASED FROM JAIL

BATCH OF JOHANNESBURG REFORMERS GIVEN THEIR FREEDOM.
Sentence of Banishment Suspended on the Promise that Politics Will Hereafter Be Let Alone.

LONDON, May 30.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has received the following dispatch from the British agent at Pretoria: "All the prisoners have been released, except the four leaders. The latter's cases will be considered later. The fines and sentence of banishment remain, but is suspended on the agreement that the prisoners will not interfere with the politics of the republic."
The most interesting political feature of the past week has been an article in the Nineteenth Century purporting to give the true motive or reason for Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal and seeming to be Cecil Rhodes's plea in justification. It has been in any case revived the South African scandal and attracted a great deal of attention. The author of the article is Seymour Fort, who was private secretary to Sir Henry Brougham Loch when the latter was British commissioner to South Africa. Mr. Fort declares that Cecil Rhodes was determined to push the revolution, and, learning that President Kruger had entered into a secret political entente with Germany, which presented such immediate and imminent danger to the imperial and Afrikaner interests in South Africa, Mr. Rhodes resolved "at all hazards" to upset the Holland-German cable; but it is claimed that he had no intention of overthrowing the South African Republic. Fort further asserts that the immediate object of the raid was to secure documentary proofs of the alliance between the Transvaal and Germany, the necessary documents, it was believed, being in the possession of President Kruger at Pretoria. Rhodes, it is also asserted, had

Van Arsdall Bros. DRUGS,
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Chambers's BOUQUET!
Best 5-cent Cigar.
5 Per Cent.—Loans—5 Per Cent.
Loans in large sums on business property at 5 per cent. promptly made in large cities and towns only.
C. S. Warburton,
26 Lombard Building.

abandoned despairingly all attempts to persuade President Kruger to co-operate with the imperial and Afrikaner interests after an interview between them, which took place in 1894, and which, it is alleged, convinced him of the Transvaal Republic's determined hostility to Great Britain. The original plan of the raid, Fort said, was to capture Pretoria. Had that been carried out the forts, ammunition and even the town itself would be in the hands of the reformers in a single night. Every detail was determined on in advance; but at the last moment it seems the nerve of the Johannesburgers failed. Fort contends that it was never intended to interfere with the liberty of President Kruger and the officials of the South African Republic, but merely to point out to the attitude of Germany subservient to the rail and to the utterances of the German press as evidence of the close relations which exist between Pretoria and Berlin.
The address of Col. Cecil Rhodes (he was elected a colonel of volunteers) to the British troops African Republic on Wednesday day has also served to revive the bitter memories of the Transvaal raid. He sketched his arrangements for ending the rebellion, building forts and raising the police force, etc. It is pointed out here that these duties do not constitute the command of the British forces operating against the insurgent Matabeles, and to Sir Richard Martin, the newly appointed administrator of the territory of the British Chartered South Africa Company, newspapers remind Rhodes that he returned to Matabeleland as a private person and that he has no power as the administrator of the Matabele Colonies, as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has announced to "move a single police." Consequently, the speech made at Bulwer's Pongos is likely to increase the distrust of the Boers by conveying to them the impression that he is a purely administrative power.
A dispatch to the Times from Cairo regarding the decision of the mixed tribunal on the appeal of the French syndicate against the use of Egyptian reserve fund for the expense of the campaign up the Nile has caused a decidedly bad impression here. The Times's correspondent wrote that it was an open secret that the tribunal had come to the decision that the Egyptian government cannot make war against the Khedive, or even raise a Soudanese invader without the consent of each member of the debt commission. This decision, it is said, will be announced on Monday, and every day supports the French contention and evidently means that Great Britain will have to advance Egypt the funds necessary to push the expedition forward. It is true that the matter can be referred to the Court of Appeal, but there is very little hope that the latter will reverse the decision of the mixed tribunal. It is true that the British government has been very much pleased with the news from the front is very satisfactory to the British military authorities. French and Soudanese have occurred without a hitch anywhere and deserters from the Dervishes report that the arrival of British troops at Suakin, Berber and Akasheh. The Khalifa is said to greatly fear an attack on Berber, and Osman Digna is reported to be greatly discouraged by the recent defeat and to have advised the Khalifa to retire still further from the Red sea.

The news of the troubles in the Island of Crete creates much interest here. The Cretans, it is said, are apparently determined not to yield until their grievances are redressed. Advice from Greece show that the Cretans have numbers of sympathizers among the Greeks, and that the latter are preparing to assist the insurgents in Crete. Since the arrival of the foreign war ships at Canea there has been a cessation of the disturbances in that town. The Turkish government has issued a denial that serious disturbances have occurred in Crete in view of the well-known facts in the case as it is stated. The Porte declares that the whole affair is simply a Russian concoction, the cause of the Russian consulate at Canea, who shot in an attempt to shoot a small Turkish Turkish government agent, followed, and wounded on both sides. Order to the Port continues, is now restored. The Turkish government has now ordered the remainder of the note is shown in the fact that eighteen battalions of Turkish troops have been ordered to Crete in order to reduce the insurgents to submission by force of arms. It is reported this evening that the Greek government has objected to the dispatch of further Turkish troops to the Island of Crete, and the ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople are trying to mediate in order to avoid further bloodshed.
Full of a Grand Stand.
MEADVILLE, Pa., May 30.—During the ball game in this city to-day between the Grove City club and the home team the grand stand at the ball grounds collapsed. A large number were in the structure at the time it fell and several were injured. One woman had her leg broken.

PANIC HORROR

RUSSIA THE SCENE OF AN APPALLING DISASTER YESTERDAY.
Frightful Rush on the Khodjankojko Plain at a Popular Feast Given in Honor of the Czar's Coronation.

1,138 LIVES CRUSHED OUT
AND HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE FATALLY OR SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Most of the Victims Women and Children, Who Were Trampled to Death by the Frenzied Multitude.

PEASANTS WERE TOO EAGER

IN THEIR HASTE THEY OVERTURNED TABLES AND BENCHES.

Ran Over Thousands of Their Fellows and Stamped the Lives Out of Most Who Fell to the Ground.

POLICE FORCE INSUFFICIENT

TO CONTROL THE HALF MILLION WHO WANTED TO EAT AND DRINK.

Bulletin Issued Last Night Stating that the Killed and Those Who Died in Hospitals Numbered 1,138.

CORONATION FETES MARRED

DAMPER THROWN ON THE SEASON OF REJOICING AT MOSCOW.

Czar and Czarina Distressed Over the Calamity—1,000 Roubles Sent to Each Bereaved Family.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

MOSCOW, May 30.—A disaster, more appalling than any that has started the old world in many years, occurred here this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. Nearly three thousand people were trampled to death or injured in a panic. At 11 o'clock to-night the official report gives the number of dead bodies picked up as 1,138. There are hundreds more seriously, and perhaps fatally injured. A popular feast was given in honor of the Czar's coronation, and about 500,000 people were gathered to participate in it. While the crush was at its greatest a panic started and the stronger people trampled the weaker to death. One woman gave birth to a child while in her death agony. At first it was believed only a few hundred lives had been crushed out, but the number of bodies picked up kept growing all day and evening. Now it is believed 1,300 deaths will result.

Among the dead found on the plain were ladies evidently of high rank, dressed in the finest silk and adorned with the richest jewels. The police barracks, to which the bodies of the dead were taken by the authorities, are besieged with persons beseeching for news of friends and relatives. The scenes at the barracks where the process of identification is going on, are terrible in the extreme. The remains of the dead will all be conveyed during the course of the night to the cemetery, where a large morgue is located.

In anticipation of the great feast, tens of thousands of people began trooping towards the Petrovsky palace, in front of which the plain is situated, during the earliest hours this morning. In fact, so much interest was taken in the open air banquet that thousands reached the ground last evening and camped there in the immediate vicinity during the night, in order to make sure of obtaining good positions to-day. The majority of these people came on foot, but some came in the oldest kind of vehicles, country carts and turnouts, of the most primitive description, and others traveled on horseback.

THE BANQUET TABLES.

On the Hodysky or Khodjankojko plain (it is written both ways) long lines of rough tables, flanked by rougher benches, had been erected. In the distance these lines of tables looked like immovable regiments of soldiers, or the trenches of some extensive series of fortifications. It was at first arranged to accommodate 400,000 people, but in view of the immense crowds assembled in and about this city for the coronation fetes, extra tables and benches were hastily erected and every effort was made to provide seating room and a hearty meal for 600,000 people. Twice that number was desirous of taking part in the feast, but the authorities decided that there must be a limit to the number to be entertained, and so the figure was fixed at 500,000. To feed this multitude, an army of cooks and waiters was gathered together, the army bake-houses were taxed to their utmost capacity, and 500,000 mugs, each bearing portraits of the Czar and Czarina, were ordered and manufactured for presentation to the people taking part in the great banquet. Thousands of cattle, trainloads of provisions and ship-loads of liquid refreshments were sent to the Hodysky plain during the week, and this morning all was in readiness for the gigantic meal.

St. Petersburg. Owing to the early hour, however, all the police were not on duty. Several detachments of infantry and cavalry were stationed in the vicinity, in order to support the police should such a step be necessary. By dawn to-day the mass of peasants about the tables was really enormous and they were all desperately hungry, some of them having fasted, by choice or necessity, for nearly twenty-four hours. The police did everything to keep back the crowd, but suddenly the masses, controlled by some inexplicable impulse, or impatient to get at the food, pressed forward, swept everything before them, and overturned tables and benches as if made of grass, trampling hundreds under foot and crushing the life out of a great many people. The old and weak, naturally, suffered the most. The exact number of people killed is not ascertained as this dispatch is sent, for the police and military eventually succeeded in restoring order and carted away the dead and injured, and preparations were made to proceed with the banquet as if nothing unusual had happened.

NOT ENOUGH POLICE.

The disaster, it is now explained, was due mainly to the absence of the police, who had not arrived at so early an hour in the morning at the scene, where the festivities were scheduled to take place. Fully 500,000 persons of all grades of society had gathered on the plain at the time the disaster occurred. Only about a thousand attendants were in charge, and they seemed to be unable to control the mob. Hoping to lessen the pressure of the assembled thousands, all moving towards a common center, they tossed the packages and presents into the midst of the crowd. This seemingly precipitated the panic, since a scramble to obtain possession of the gifts ensued, and the hollow piece of ground near the center formed a death trap for the thousands.

The buildings on all sides of the Khodjankojko plain, where, by the way, Napoleon concentrated his troops before moving upon this city, are in many cases being used as temporary hospitals, and the soldiers have been rendering great service in removing the dead and caring for the wounded. Further time must elapse before accurate figures as to the number actually killed and the number of persons who are victims of the disaster, but who are only suffering from injuries, is ascertained; but there is no doubt that the official estimate of 1,138 victims cannot be far from right. The disaster has put an end to all coronation festivities, certainly so far as the general public is concerned.

It was intended that the banquet should commence before noon, but the immense throng which had gathered around the sheds where the mugs were to be presented and the food distributed, became so dense that the attendants were overpowered and thrown to the ground in the mad struggles, which commenced for food and the gifts, many of these attendants being numbered among the dead. The police made desperate attempts to control the people, but all their efforts were futile, and men, women and children were trampled on by hundreds, the shrieks and groans of the victims being heard afar. For a time the officials in charge of the banquet lost their heads entirely. The crowds seemed to have gone mad with rage and excitement, shouting, cursing and yelling as they pressed onward over a path strewn with dead and dying human beings. Eventually, however, some show of order was restored by the troops and firemen, who were hastily summoned to the scene, and then the latter began the work of extricating the dead and injured, ranging them on the ground in groups of ten, twenty and thirty at every hundred yards or so and dispatching to the city as speedily as possible in the military transport wagons, furniture vans, food wagons, etc., the injured given preference at first to the women and children.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Some terrible heartrending scenes were witnessed among the survivors who were seeking relatives among the victims. The latter were peasants, and few of them have as yet been identified. They were lying in heaps, as they had been extricated during the afternoon, their crushed, blood-stained and horribly distorted faces upturned to the scorching sun. Gray haired men and women lay alongside children and sturdy men, all crushed as if beneath heavy rollers, some of the heads being trampled into a shapeless jelly. The passages between the various booths became the scene of the wildest struggles. Here it was that the most were killed. Despite the best efforts of the Cossacks and of the police, who unfortunately arrived too late to be of great service, the crowd constantly increased. It was a long time before the Khodjankojko plain could be cleared enough to allow the work of rescue to proceed. Many of the injured were conveyed to the various hospitals, which were soon filled to overflowing. Hundreds of persons who were wounded, however, were removed to their own homes or taken to private residences. Most of the victims were women and children.

So immense was the concourse of people on the plain that hundreds of thousands were not aware for a long time that a disaster had occurred, for there was noise, caused by the excitement of the celebrations, by the music in the open-air theaters, by the bands dragging crowds to other amusements, all the entertainments provided for the people being in full swing at midday, and yet the work of gathering up hundreds of crushed dead was in progress in another part of the plain and the work of attending to many hundreds of injured people was being carried on by a large force.

It was not until nearly 10 o'clock to-night that the first official statement of the disaster was made public, some people claiming that this was done in order to avoid putting a sudden stop to the festivities on the plain, which might have resulted in a panic and still more serious loss of life. Even now the disaster in this city refuse to believe that the plain is nearly as great as the official declare. The bulletin given out about 10 o'clock said that up to 6 o'clock this after-

noon 311 bodies had been recovered and that 470 persons had been injured. But very shortly afterward, at 11 o'clock, exactly, an official notice was posted saying that the list of dead totaled up 1,138 persons, including those who died from the injuries after having been removed from the plain.

THEIR MAJESTIES DISTRESSED.

The Czar and Czarina, when informed of the disaster, were much distressed, and sent additional physicians to the scene to care for the injured, and issued instructions that a full report of the tragedy be made, in order that the distressed families may be relieved. As this is the first serious accident reported since the festivities commenced, it has attracted much attention and has cast quite a gloom over the city. This evening the Czar gave orders that the sum of 1,000,000 rubles be given to the bereaved families, and that the victims be buried at his expense.

The French ambassador, Comte de Montebello, is scheduled to give a ball at the French embassy this evening, but it is reported that this feature of the celebrations may be abandoned, although a very large sum of money has been spent on the preparations. France being greatly distressed of testifying to its friendship for Russia by making a display upon this occasion which would pass into history. The decorations for the embassy and ballroom have cost a fortune, miles of the most valuable carpets have been laid, fruits, flowers, dishes and birds from all lands have been imported for the occasion that promises to make the French embassy ball one of the most striking features of the coronation fetes.

Unless there is a change in the programme the foreign envoys will be entertained at dinner in the Kremlin palace to-morrow, and in the evening Prince Lichenstein, the ambassador of Austria-Hungary, will give a ball intended to rival, it is claimed, that prepared at the French embassy for this evening, on Monday morning there will be a solemn service in the Chudov (miracle) monastery, in the Kremlin, and on Monday evening the Governor of Moscow, the Grand Duke Sergius, will give an elaborate ball. During Tuesday morning the Czar and Czarina, accompanied by the imperial court, will make a pilgrimage to the Troitscourt monastery, situated, by rail, about two and a half miles from this city, and on Tuesday evening the nobility of Moscow will give a ball in honor of their imperial Majesties, the Czar and Czarina. The Czar and Czarina will give a ball in the Alexandria Hall, in the Kremlin, and on Friday, Prince von Radolfin, the German ambassador, will give a grand concert at the German embassy. On Saturday next, June 6, is the birthday of the Czarina, and she and her husband will proceed in state to the Cathedral of the Assumption, where a special birthday service will be held. In the evening, their Majesties will entertain the diplomatic corps at dinner. Finally, on Sunday, June 7, there will be a grand review of the garrison of Moscow, and the troops in this vicinity. In all about 100,000 men will turn out, and during the evening the principal administrative authorities of the city will be tendered a dinner at the palace. Their Majesties, during the evening of June 7, will start on their return to St. Petersburg.

RAILROAD COLLISION

AN INTENTIONAL ONE FOR THE BENEFIT OF 20,000 SPECTATORS.

Two 40-Ton Locomotives Sent Crashing Into Each Other at a Speed of Forty Miles an Hour.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—The 20,000 people who gathered at Buckeye Park, on the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad, this afternoon, have a pretty well defined idea of a railroad collision. Two forty-ton locomotives, to each of which was attached three coal cars and a caboose, were run together at a speed of forty miles an hour. As one of the engines was a little faster than the other, preliminary trials of speed were made so as to bring the collision at a certain point. The engine "W. H. Fisher" was started 3,000 feet south of the point of meeting, and the "Al-Street" 3,000 feet north. The engines were started on the main track and ran together on a siding in the park.

Both engines were started at the same minute, the engineers jumping after opening the throttles. The collision occurred at 4:10 p. m., the engines meeting within about 100 feet of the calculated point. The immense crowd was silent with awe as the engines tumbled into eight, each running at the rate of forty miles an hour. There was a terrific crash and a roar of escaping steam. As the engines came together they reared up in the air and the cars behind them were telescoped, but the cabooses were only partly wrecked.

TRAGEDY AT A RIFLE RANGE.

Pennsylvania Militiaman Shot Through the Head by His Friend.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 30.—A terrible tragedy occurred at the rifle range of the Ninth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, at Parsons, Pa., at noon. The members of Company E were at practice, and Obadiah Rhodes, the fifth sergeant of the company, was looking after the targets. He gave the signal to fire and then raised his head above the danger line. The large crowd present was horrified to see a bullet from the rifle of John R. Hipple strike him in the head, killing him instantly. Hipple is prostrated over the sad affair, as he and Rhodes were fast friends. The latter was twenty-six years old and a well-known resident of Parsons.

Charged with Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, May 30.—John L. White, formerly president of the White Locomotive Company, of Buffalo, is in custody here accused of the embezzlement of \$9,000. It is alleged that Mr. White's shortage in his accounts was discovered by the company some time ago, being succeeded by Henry McKenzie, who caused an examination of the books to be made. It is alleged that between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Mr. White refused to say anything about the charges made against him.

Trustees Selected by Engineers.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 30.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers elected the following trustees: John Cassels, Columbus, O.; A. Sawyer, Cleveland, O.; Joseph Polite, Toledo, O.; M. H. Shaw, Youngstown, O.; C. A. Baldwin, Cleveland, O.; W. J. McQueen, New York City; James S. Martin, Danville, Ill.; F. F. Coggin, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Doyle, Jersey City, N. J.

STORM HAVOC

SCENES IN THE DEVASTATED PORTION OF STRICKEN ST. LOUIS.
Some of the Thoroughfares Opened to Traffic, but Others Still Choked with Great Piles of Debris.

MANY BODIES IN THE RUINS
FROM TWENTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE IN THE WRECK AT THE HOSPITAL.

Total Dead, Missing and Fatally Injured in the Mound City and East St. Louis, Last Midnight, 424.

PROPERTY LOSS \$10,000,000

FIRST ESTIMATES CUT DOWN BY LATER INVESTIGATIONS.

Thousands of Sight-Seeers Pouring Into the City and Retarding the Debris-Removing Work.

MANY VICTIMS OF A FLOOD

TWENTY-EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED OR DROWNED IN MISSOURI.

Cloudburst at Seneca and Neeshob Damage in Illinois Towns—New Baden Wiped Out.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—At midnight the total number of dead, missing and fatally injured in the two cities number 424. This estimate is made up as follows:
—In St. Louis—
Known dead 139
Unknown dead 11
Fatally injured 18
Missing 63
Total 231
Known dead 135
Unknown dead 2
Fatally injured 2
Total 139
This will undoubtedly be added to when all the ruins shall have been uncovered. At East St. Louis the following names have been added to the list of known dead, the bodies having been identified to-day: Mrs. Brohan, Charles Commings, George Ebner, Michael Flynn, Henry Poes, Henry Viter, Mrs. Trump, Edward Windley, William Walsh, baby Winhouse.

This was Decoration day, but the recollections of the citizens of the town had for the time being effaced from their minds the memories of those who passed away in the war of the rebellion, and there were no services of any kind, although elaborate arrangements had been made during the early portion of the week. Immense crowds of people visited the ruins to-day, and it is expected that to-morrow there will be 50,000 visitors here, as excursions will be run for one hundred miles out by the twenty-three railroads entering the city.

THE WRECKED DISTRICT.

Citizens and Authorities Clearing Away Debris—Crowds of Sightseers.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—By slow degrees St. Louis is recovering from the business paralysis caused by the awful storm. Some of the principal thoroughfares that were choked with wreckage have been opened and a few of the street-car lines have been started, but the telephone system of the town is practically useless. The street tracks through the storm-wrecked district are still in a chaotic condition. Telegraph and telephone poles with a tangled network of wires, roofs of houses, uprooted trees, wagons and vehicles of all kinds and the scattered remains of whole buildings are still strewn through most of them so that traffic is in many instances impossible. It will require weeks to restore some of the streets to their normal condition.

The number of dead is hourly growing greater as the work of clearing the ruins progresses. The ruins where at first it was not thought there were any dead bodies are now yielding them up. It was said by the officials at the City Hospital the day after the storm that no one was crushed in the ruins. They are now beginning to change their minds. It has been reported from six of the hospitals that the patients and four or five employees are missing. Until this morning practically nothing towards exploring the ruins had been done. But a large number of men were put to work at daylight to-day. This was done only at the loud demands of the people who had friends at the hospitals and during the storm, and more than half of the available supply had been exhausted and the real estate offices are constantly besieged by applicants for quarters. It is estimated that 7,000 homes were so damaged as to render them uninhabitable. Real estate agents say that the number of vacant houses and flats for the time of the storm did not exceed six thousand, and in that event some families will have to go temporarily without shelter, or depend upon their more fortunate neighbors.

JAM OF SIGHTSEERS.

The storm has attracted to St. Louis an enormous crowd. The streets are thronged with sight-seeers and day after day the noise is taxed to their utmost capacity to care for their guests. Some of the big downtown hotels have had to put out in rooms to meet the extraordinary demand for accommodations. For the past three days all the railroad trains to St. Louis, from every direction, have been loaded to the gunwale with sightseers. The Union Station is jammed constantly with a moving, eager, restless mass of humanity, and in the rush of visitors there are about as many women as men. Apparently all the towns within a radius of 100 miles of St. Louis have emptied their populations here and thousands have come from far away to see the ruins. The sightseers were drawn here by morbid curiosity, but a great many of them came to look after their relatives and friends. The devastated district is the scene of a peculiar fascination for the visitors. Thousands of them are through the Lafayette Park region, and really impede the work of rescue and repair by crowding around the wrecked buildings and